OLALLIE AREA CAMP
Environmental Implications of Alternative Approaches

Introduction

State Parks is seeking public input for the planning effort at Olallie State Park and other nearby properties. Please see Figure 1 for an overview map of the area. This document provides a framework to analyze the potential environmental implications of alternative land classifications and long-term boundary options. Please review this document together with the CAMP alternative maps and State Parks' land classification system.

The analysis in this document is centered on ten environmental elements. The environmental implications of each of the alternatives are compared using these environmental elements. Please provide comments on the potential environmental implications associated with these ten elements under the three proposed alternatives. In addition, please provide comments outlining any elements not discussed within this document. This process is designed to comply with the State Environmental Policy Act (WAC 352-11). In future stages of the CAMP planning process, more details may arise on the location, type, and extent of any proposed facilities which will require additional environmental review. This further review will include preparation of formal SEPA documentation where appropriate.

Please note that the document focuses on land classifications and long-term boundaries. The parcels being addressed in this analysis include Olallie State Park, Twin-Falls State Park, and the Mount Washington Area, and all properties included in the long-term boundaries. A long-term boundary is State Parks' vision of which lands, from a holistic perspective, would ideally be managed in a way that complements the park's conservation and recreation mission. Sometimes this may mean State Parks has a long-term interest in acquiring and developing a property. In other cases, State Parks might simply like to enter into a dialogue about meeting common property management goals without a formal land transfer (e.g. Memorandum of Agreement).

Comments may be provided to Steven Starlund, the planning project lead. His contact information follows:

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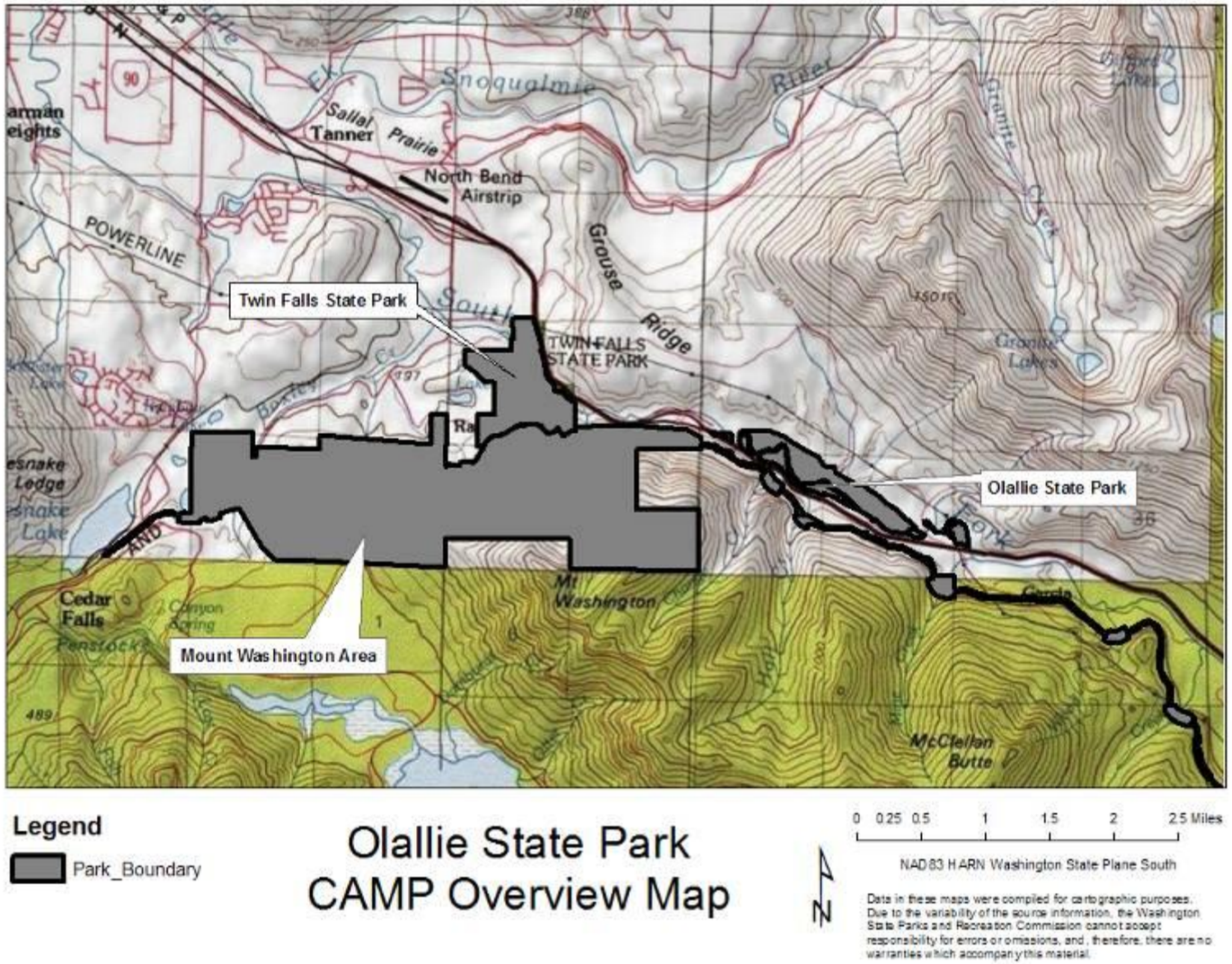

Figure 1: Olallie State Park Area Overview

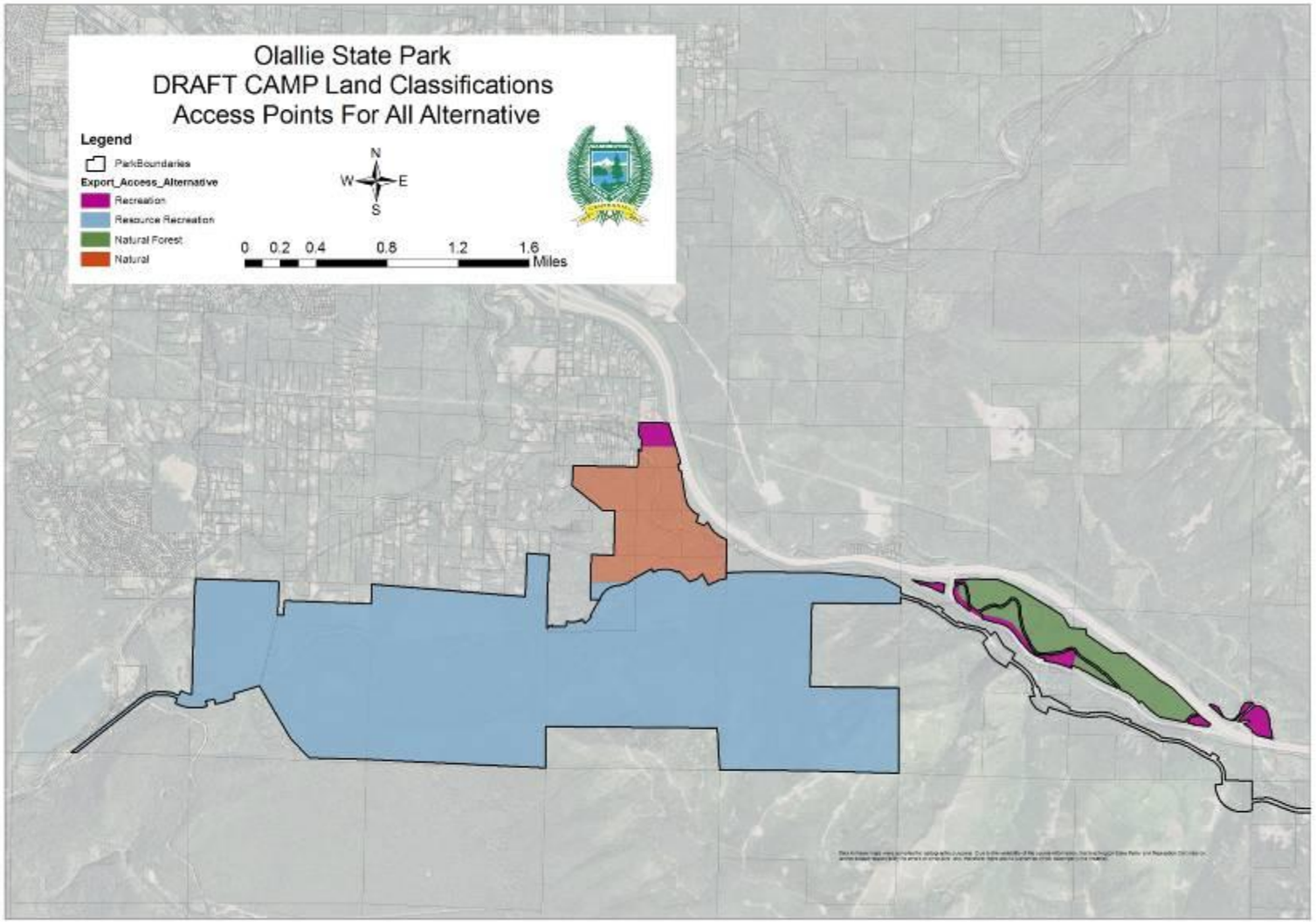

Figure 2: Access Points for All Alternative

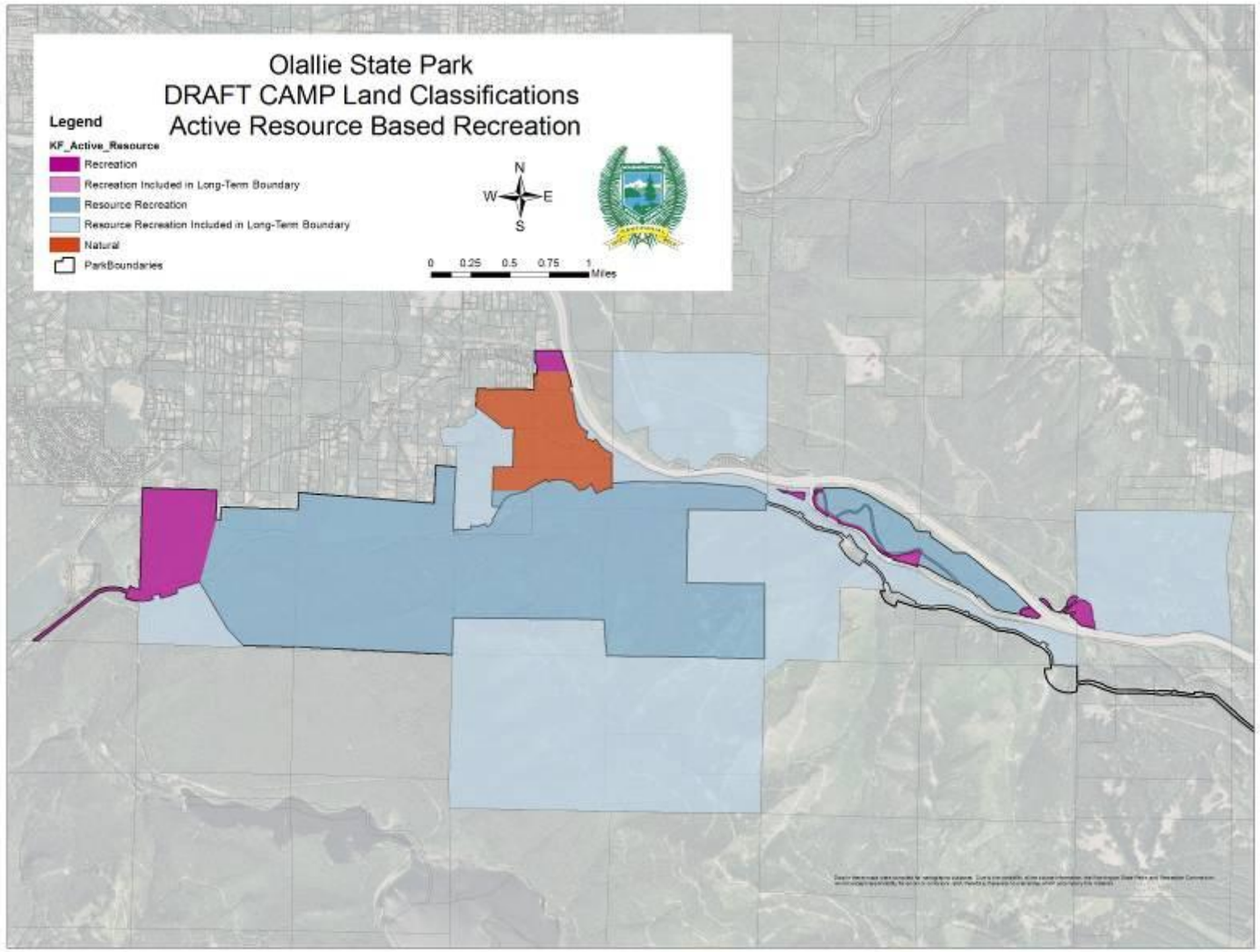

Figure 3: Active Resource Based Recreation Alternative

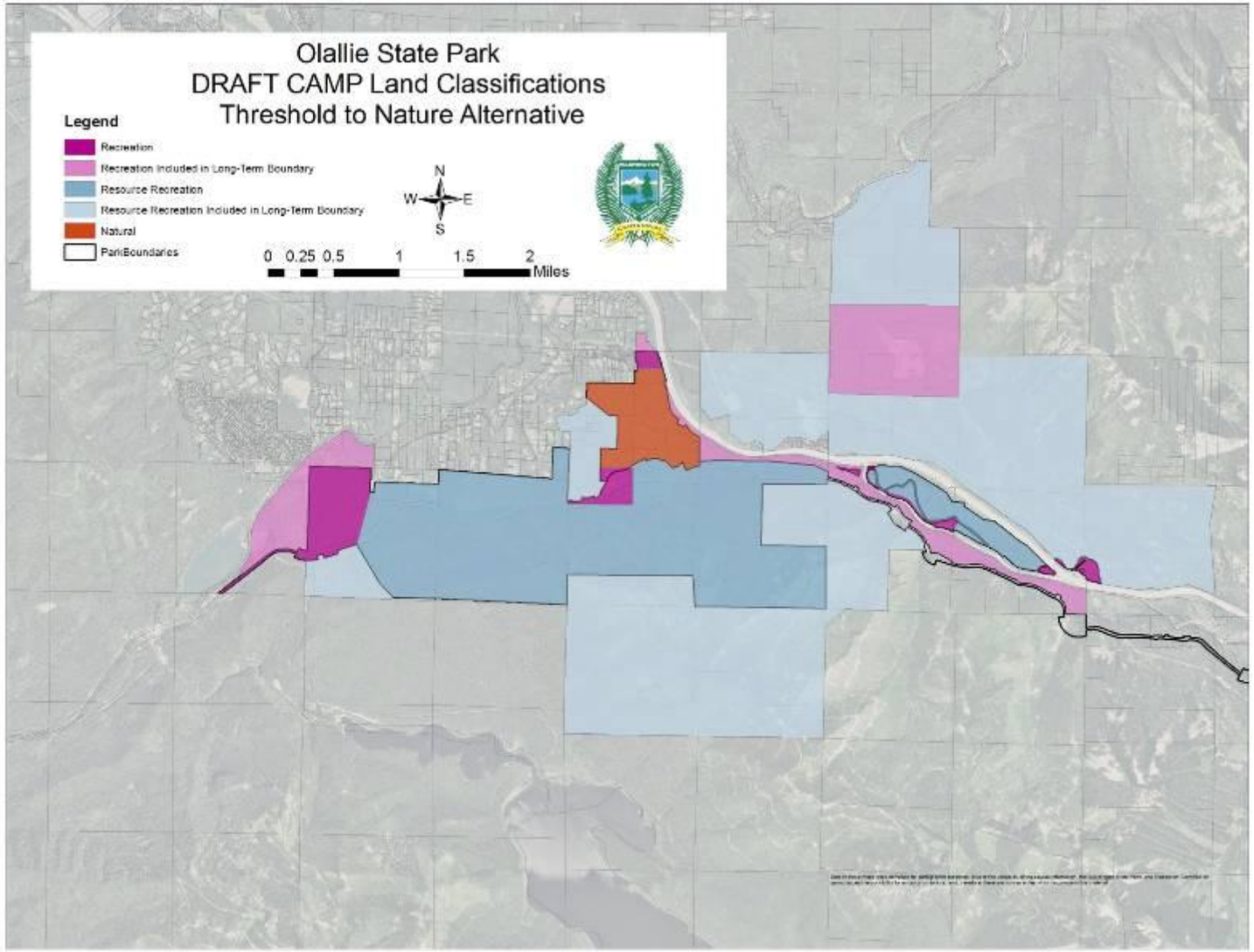

Figure 4: Threshold to Nature Alternative

OLALLIE STATE PARK AREA ENVIRONMENTAL IMPLICATIONS

Environmental Element	Implications posed by the Access Points-for-All Alternative	Implications posed by the Active Resource-Based Recreation Alternative	Implications posed by the Threshold to Nature Alternative
Earth: How will alternative approaches impact soils within the park? *For example:* ➢ *Do the soils within the park have limited capacities to accommodate such proposed uses (http://soildatamart.nrcs.usda.gov/)?* ➢ *Are there erosion or landslide concerns within the park? If so, how will each approach affect such areas?* ➢ *Are there any large disturbances that might impact soils? How will the CAMP address such issues?*	The soils of Olallie and Twin Falls State Parks and the Mount Washington Area consist primarily of sandy and gravely loam including Kaleentan sandy loam, Klaus sandy loam, Melakwa sandy loam, Nargar fine sandy loam, Ogarty gravelly loam, Playco loamy sand, Snoqualmie loamy fine sand, and several others. Erosion hazards range from slight to very sever. In addition, the King County Landslide Hazard Areas map designates Landslide Hazard Areas in both Olallie State Park and the Mount Washington Area. In the Access Points-for-All Alternative, the Landslide Hazard Areas are classified as Natural, Recreation, and Resource Recreation Areas, with a goal of preventing or minimizing ground disturbances and limiting development to appropriate areas or existing footprints. Soils performance in Olallie and Twin Falls State Park and the Mount Washington Area range from not-limited to very limited for trails and campgrounds. The soils performance in these areas for septic tank absorption fields is also very limited. Under this alternative the areas of limited soil capabilities are classified as Natural Areas, Resource Recreation Areas, Natural Forest Areas, and Recreation Areas. This alternative would allow the least intensity of development, expansion, and increased ground disturbance within areas of limited soil capabilities. Best management practices will be employed to address soil limitations.	Areas which were classified as Natural Forest Areas under the Access Points-for-All Alternative are classified as Resource Recreation Areas under this alternative. In addition, the westernmost property in the Mount Washington Area is classified as Recreation. This alternative also includes several properties in the long term boundary. These properties are classified as Resource Recreation Areas. The soil of these properties ranges from not-limited to very limited for trails and campgrounds and the soils are very limited for septic tank absorption fields. The additional and re-classified properties described in this alternative do not contain Landslide Hazard areas. The Active Resource-Based Recreation Alternative would allow a greater intensity of development, expansion, and increased ground disturbance within areas of limited soil capabilities. Best management practices will be employed to address soil limitations.	This alternative contains the same properties described in the Active Resource-Based Recreation Alternative in addition to several properties included in the long term boundary. Under this alternative several properties are reclassified as Recreation. The properties included in the long term boundary are classified as Recreation and Resource Recreation. The soil ranges from not-limited to very limited for trails and campgrounds and the soils are very limited for septic tank absorption fields. The additional properties described in this alternative do not contain Landslide Hazard areas. This alternative would allow for highest intensity of development, expansion, and increased ground disturbance within areas of limited soil capabilities. Best management practices will be employed to address soil limitations.

Environmental Element	Implications posed by the Access Points-for-All Alternative	Implications posed by the Active Resource-Based Recreation Alternative	Implications posed by the Threshold to Nature Alternative
Water: How will the alternative approaches impact water resources within the park? *For example:* ➢ *Will the approach result in protection or degradation of wetlands, riparian areas, lake, aquifer recharge areas, etc?* ➢ *How much potable or irrigation water do you think you will need?* ➢ *What kind of and what volume of waste water treatment will be needed for the park when it is built? Are there particular methods that might be stressed more than others?* ➢ *How much impervious surfaces will the approach create? Will the approach lead to stormwater management issues? If so, what methods of collection, treatment, and/or disposal are proposed?*	The water resources in Olallie and Twin Falls State Park and the Mount Washington Area include the South Fork of the Snoqualmie and several tributary streams. The area contains both fish bearing and non-fish bearing streams. The planning area also includes riparian areas and wetlands. A small portion of the planning area falls within the 100 year flood plain. The Access Points-for-All Alternative classifies all lands near the South Fork of the Snoqualmie River edge, within the 100 year floodplain, as Natural Area and Recreation Area. The Natural Area classification will provide a high level of resource protection for sensitive water resources within the park. This classification approach will also restrict high intensity use and development from such areas. Development in the Recreation and Resource Recreation Areas will avoid areas in the 100 year flood plain. With any developments near wetlands, all applicable environmental review and permitting would be implemented to avoid improper encroachment upon wetlands and their buffers. While this approach would likely result in an increase of impervious surfaces within the park lands and long-term boundary, it would likely have the least impact of the three alternatives. Best management practices and Low Impact Development technologies will be implemented as consistent with local, state, and federal regulations for storm water and wastewater treatment and for protection of water resources such as wetlands and riparian areas.	The properties which are re-classified under this alternative and the properties which are included in the long term boundary contain fish bearing and non-fish bearing streams. The properties also contain wetlands. These properties do not fall within the 100 year flood plain. The Active Resource-Based Recreation Alternative allows for more facility development. This approach would likely result in an increase of impervious surfaces within the park lands and long-term boundary. Best management practices and Low Impact Development technologies will be implemented as consistent with local, state, and federal regulations for storm water and wastewater treatment and for protection of water resources such as wetlands and riparian areas.	The reclassified and long term boundary properties included in this alternative contain fish bearing and non-fish bearing streams. Portions of these properties are adjacent to the Middle Fork of the Snoqualmie River. These properties contain both wetlands and riparian areas. The properties lie outside of the 100 year flood plain. This approach allows for facility development at an increased density and would likely result in the highest increase of impervious surfaces within the park lands and long-term boundary. Best management practices and Low Impact Development technologies will be implemented as consistent with local, state, and federal regulation for storm water and wastewater treatment and for protection of water resources such as wetlands.

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Plants and Animals: How will the alternative approaches impact biological resources within the park? *For example:* ➢ *How did you consider vegetation communities and habitat availability and structure when developing your various approaches?* ➢ *Will there be impacts to any federal or state listed threatened or endangered species?* ➢ *Is the approach consistent with State Parks Natural Resource Policy?*	The Department of Natural Resource's Natural Heritage Program classifies a portion of Olallie Twin Falls State Park as Western Hemlock/Swordfern Forest and Red Alder Forest. The remainder of the area consists of second and third growth Doug Fir and Western Hemlock stands, with Cedar in the lowlands. The Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife's Priority Habitat and Species data set lists the following priority habitats and species in the planning area: Riparian zones, Wetlands, and Roosevelt Elk Range, and Gray Owl occurrences. In the Access Points-for-All Alternative, the majority of priority habitat is classified as Natural Area and therefore provides a higher level of protection to natural resources. The remainder of the area is classified as Recreation and Resource Recreation Areas. This alternative would allow the lowest intensity of development of the three alternatives. Development activities in these areas will avoid sensitive habitat areas.	The Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife's Priority Habitat and Species data set identifies wetlands, Spotted Owl habitat, Roosevelt Elk, Mountain Goat and Peregrine Falcon occurrences in reclassified properties and properties included in the long term boundary under this alternative. The Active Resource-Based Recreation Alternative would allow a greater intensity of development, expansion, and increased habitat disturbance.	The reclassified properties and properties in the long term boundary contain riparian zones, wetlands, Roosevelt elk, mountain goat habitat, spotted owl, and Columbian black-tailed deer habitat. The western most property also borders Harlequin Duck habitat. Development will avoid sensitive habitat areas. This alternative proposes the most development of the three alternatives. Development will avoid sensitive habitat areas. While mitigation for any additional impacts would take place, increased use under this alternative may result in cumulative effects.

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Sustainable Practices: How have the alternative approaches considered energy and natural resource utilization within the park? *For example:* ➢ *Will the approach require additional or impact existing energy and natural resource demands?* ➢ *Are there any environmental hazards listed or known on the property?* ➢ *Has the park developed its Integrated Sustainability Plan before CAMP? How have the approaches considered the Agency's Integrated Sustainability Plan and Policy?*	This alternative would provide dispersed as well as concentrated recreational trail opportunities throughout the state park properties with limited facilities, increased trail signage, and parking areas. The dispersed nature of these limited recreation facilities will minimize the impact to any one area of recreation. With each approach there will be an increased need for energy due to the minimal amount of facilities that currently exist. This alternative would have the least impact to resources of the three alternatives.	This alternative would have more of an impact to resources and would create a demand for more energy consumption and natural resource utilization than the previous alternative. This is based on the increased level of facilities and services that could be provided within the currently property and long-term boundary including, rustic or primitive camping opportunities, parking areas, and trail demarcation.	This alternative would have the greatest impact to resources and would create the greatest demand for more energy consumption and natural resource utilization. This is based on the increased level of facilities and services that could be provided within the long-term boundary, including modern camp opportunities, larger parking areas, and trail demarcation.
Noise: How will the alternative approaches impact noise levels within the park? *For example:* ➢ *Will the approach result in a change in noise levels on a short-term or long-term basis?* ➢ *Where will noise be concentrated in the park?* ➢ *Are there any incompatible uses in near proximity to these areas?*	This approach would have less noise impacts than the following two approaches. While the approach would provide concentrated use in some areas, the dispersed nature of the recreation facilities would limit noise levels.	It is probable that noise levels will increase with an increase in area zoned as Recreation, including the long-term boundary. State Parks' Recreation Areas are suited for high-intensity outdoor recreational use, conference, cultural and/or educational centers, or other uses serving large numbers of people. Facilities may include rustic or primitive camping, parking, and interpretive trails. Noise will be concentrated in these areas zoned as Recreation.	It is likely that noise levels will be the greatest under this alternative due to the amount of lands classified as Recreation. Facilities in the Recreation area may include modern camping, interpretive facilities, and parking. Noise will be concentrated in areas zoned as Recreation.

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Land Use: How will the alternative approaches impact current use of the park? *For example:* ➢ *Will approach result in a change in use of specific park areas?* ➢ *Will any structures or facilities be demolished or developed?* ➢ *Will the approach result in a change of staff positions/ requirements?*	Each alternative has the same amount of area classified as Natural Area. The difference among the alternatives arises from the amount of area classified as Natural Forest, Recreation, and Resource Recreation and the area in the long term boundary. This approach will have the least amount of change from the existing park areas. The alternative will provide many access areas and facilities for the highest variety of primary trail opportunities. Minimum facilities, sanitation, parking, and orientation signage will lessen the impact on any one area and thereby reduce impacts. There will be no addition of properties to the long term boundary under this alternative. In addition, no new access will be added. The alternative focuses on utilizing the existing resource base to maximize easily accessible recreation areas. This alternative has a portion of the land classified as Resource Recreation which is classified as Recreation under the other two alternatives. The intent of this alternative is not to examine the consistency of existing Park property with adjacent properties.	This alternative has more area in the Resource Recreation and Recreation classification and the potential for more development than the previous alternative. Facilities may include parking, primitive or rustic camping facilities, sanitary facilities, and other ancillary developments. This alternative examines properties that are currently consistent with the Parks land use for inclusion within the long term boundary.	This alternative has the most area classified as recreation and the greatest possibility for development. Facilities may include parking, modern camp facilities, sanitary facilities, building suited for education and interpretation, and other ancillary developments. This alternative would like to influence management and use on adjacent properties through acquisition, conservation easements or cooperative agreements.

<table>
<tr><th>Environmental Element</th><th>Implications posed by the Access Points-for-All Alternative</th><th>Implications posed by the Active Resource-Based Recreation Alternative</th><th>Implications posed by the Threshold to Nature Alternative</th></tr>
<tr><td>Land Use Cont.</td><td>This alternative would lead to the following acreage and relative percentages of the specific land classification.

<table><tr><th>Classification Type</th><th>Acres</th><th>Percentage of total long-term boundary</th></tr><tr><td>Natural Forest Area in existing state park</td><td>169.8</td><td>2.2%</td></tr><tr><td>Resource Recreation Area in existing state park</td><td>2,174.4</td><td>81.7%</td></tr><tr><td>Recreation Area in existing state park</td><td>57.4</td><td>6.3%</td></tr><tr><td>Natural Area in existing state park</td><td>258.8</td><td>9.8%</td></tr><tr><td>Total</td><td>2660.4</td><td>100.0%</td></tr></table></td><td>This alternative would lead to the following acreage and relative percentages of the specific land classification. Under this alternative 3,183.3 acres of land could be added to the state park.

<table><tr><th>Classification Type</th><th>Acres</th><th>Percentage of total long-term boundary</th></tr><tr><td>Natural Forest Area in existing state park</td><td>258.8</td><td>4.4%</td></tr><tr><td>Resource Recreation Area in existing state park</td><td>2,150.0</td><td>36.8%</td></tr><tr><td>Recreation Area in existing state park</td><td>251.1</td><td>4.3%</td></tr><tr><td>Resource Recreation Area outside existing state park</td><td>3,183.3</td><td>54.5%</td></tr><tr><td>Total</td><td>5,843.2</td><td>100.0%</td></tr></table></td><td>The recreational approach would lead to the following acreage and relative percentages of the specific land classification. Under this alternative 5,502.6 acres of land could be added to the state park.

<table><tr><th>Classification Type</th><th>Acres</th><th>Percentage of total long-term boundary</th></tr><tr><td>Natural Forest Area in existing state park</td><td>258.8</td><td>3.3%</td></tr><tr><td>Resource Recreation Area in existing state park</td><td>2,099.9</td><td>25.7%</td></tr><tr><td>Recreation Area in existing state park</td><td>301.7</td><td>3.7%</td></tr><tr><td>Resource Recreation Area outside existing state park</td><td>4,657.0</td><td>57.1%</td></tr><tr><td>Recreation Area outside existing state park</td><td>845.6</td><td>10.2%</td></tr><tr><td>Total</td><td>8163</td><td>100.0%</td></tr></table></td></tr>
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Environmental Element	Implications posed by the Access Points-for-All Alternative	Implications posed by the Active Resource-Based Recreation Alternative	Implications posed by the Threshold to Nature Alternative
Zoning Compliance: How will the alternative approaches impact current zoning, shoreline, comprehensive plan and Critical Areas designation? *For example:* ➢ *Is approach consistent with current county or city designations?* ➢ *Will the approach require a variance or revision of local jurisdiction zoning or plan designation?* ➢ *Is the approach consistent with State Parks Critical Areas Policy?*	This alternative includes existing park properties. Existing park properties may need to be reclassified by King County to accommodate varying levels of recreational development such as parking and access facilities. The existing park properties contain many county designated critical areas, such as wildlife conservation areas, flood zones, geohazards (erosion and landslides), wetlands and historic sites in addition to Conservancy shoreline designations. In each approach, coordination and county review of potential developments within critical areas will ensure park compliance with the county's critical areas ordinance. Each approach is consistent with State Park's Critical Areas Policy.	This alternative includes existing park properties and properties in the long-term boundary. Existing park properties and properties in the long-term boundary may need to be reclassified by King County to accommodate varying levels of recreational development such as parking and access facilities. The existing park properties and areas included in the long term boundary included under this alternative contain many county designated critical areas, such as wildlife conservation areas, flood zones, geohazards (erosion and landslides), wetlands and historic sites in addition to Conservancy shoreline designations. In each approach, coordination and county review of potential developments within critical areas will ensure park compliance with the county's critical areas ordinance. Each approach is consistent with State Park's Critical Areas Policy.	This alternative includes existing park properties and properties in the long-term boundary. Existing park properties and properties in the long-term boundary may need to be reclassified by King County to accommodate varying levels of recreational development such as parking and access facilities. The existing park properties and areas included in the long term boundary included under this alternative contain many county designated critical areas, such as wildlife conservation areas, flood zones, geohazards (erosion and landslides), wetlands and historic sites in addition to Natural and Conservancy shoreline designations. In each approach, coordination and county review of potential developments within critical areas will ensure park compliance with the county's critical areas ordinance. Each approach is consistent with State Park's Critical Areas Policy.
Aesthetics, Light & Glare: How will the alternative approaches impact the park and neighboring properties view sheds? Is the approach consistent with park design guidelines?	The Access Points-for-All Alternative would have less of an impact to aesthetics, light, and glare as compared to the other two alternatives, but it will still have an impact as compared to the minimal facilities that currently exist.	This approach would have more of an impact to aesthetics, light, and glare than the Access Points-for-All Alternative because it allows for higher intensity developments with associated increases in facility development.	The Threshold to Nature Alternative would have the greatest impact to aesthetics, light, and glare because it allows for higher intensity developments with associated increases in lighting and facility development.

Environmental Element	Implications posed by the Access Points-for-All Alternative	Implications posed by the Active Resource-Based Recreation Alternative	Implications posed by the Threshold to Nature Alternative
Historic and Cultural Resources: How will the alternative approaches impact historic and cultural resources that may occur within the park? *For example:* ➢ *Will the proposal displace or impact any known historic or cultural resources?* ➢ *Import Cultural Resources data collected from CAMP Archae process.* ➢ *Is the approach consistent with State Parks Cultural Resource Policy?*	Under the Access Points-for-All Alternative, areas with historic wagon roads, highways, and other historic sites will be classified as Natural Forest, Recreation, and Resource Recreation Areas. Historic routes on the trail and along road will be signed and there will be minimal historic interpretive facilities. Interpretation will be sensitive to historic features. The new trail and travel access routes will be emphasized under this alternative.	This approach contains the same historic sites and designations as alternative one. However, this alternative will allow for increased development in order to provide access and increased interpretation at the historic sites. This alternative will avoid impact to the pioneer trail routes due to recreational trails. Interpretation will be sensitive to historic features.	This alternative will allow for increased development in order to provide access and increased interpretation at the historic sites. All access and interpretation will be sensitive to historic features.
Transportation: How will the alternative approaches impact parking, public transit and traffic circulations within the park? *For example:* ➢ *Will the approach modify existing public access?* ➢ *Will the approach require additional parking or transportation needs?*	Some facility development which will create a need for more parking facilities. Under the Access Points-for-All Alternative the Washington Parks and Recreation Commission will work with WSDOT to establish formal parking along the roadway pull out. This approach would likely require less transportation related infrastructure as compared to the other two alternatives.	Under this alternative the "abandoned" roadway adjacent to the park will be acquired from WSDOT in order to create a designated parking area for trail access. The area will be signed and formalized with a landscape meridian. Historic routes and trails will also be signed along roads This approach would likely require more transportation related infrastructure as compared to the first alternative.	Under this alternative the "abandoned" roadway adjacent to the park will be acquired from WSDOT in order to create a designated parking area for trail access. The area will be signed and formalized with a landscape meridian. Historic routes and trails will also be signed along roads. This alternative varies from the Active Resource-Based Alternative due to the size of the facilities, the formalization of transportation facilities, and number of transportation facilities. This alternative would have larger, formalized transportation facilities and more vehicular transportation nodes will be added under this alternative.